A Brief History of the Academy

THE Academy of General Education, Manipal, like any other private organisation of humble beginnings and great ultimate achievements, had to pass through a chequered career with all the usual intermediate difficulties, obstacles, failures and trials. The initiator of every scheme, the chief counsellor in every difficulty and the driving force behind every achievement of the Academy was the dynamic personality of Dr. T.M.A. Pai, M.B.,B.S. He was supported by a band of loyal associates, all possessed of rich and valuable experience gained by the successful working of a number of business, commercial and industrial concerns. The history of an organisation worked under such circumstances and directed by such persons must make interesting reading indeed. In the following lines will be given a brief history comprising the origin, the activities and the achievements of the Academy during the last fifteen years.

Round about the year 1940, leading citizens of Udipi under the leadership of Dr. T. M. A. Pai, finding that many a youth of the place and its surroundings, with great talents and clear promise of success in life, could not, on account of inadequate means, proceed for higher education to Mangalore or Madras, turned their attention to the problem of providing facilities for higher education in Udipi itself. Of the two existing High Schools in Udipi, one belonged to the District Board and another to a Protestant Mission. Collegiate education was outside the purview of the District Board; and an attempt to induce the missionary authorities to undertake the task did not bear fruit. It was strongly felt that the establishment of a registered body was necessary to collect funds and start educational institutions. Accordingly, the Academy of General Education came into being at Manipal and was inaugurated on the 18th of September, 1942 by Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Keshava Pai, O. B. E., M. D., of Mangalore. The funds necessary for the ultimate fulfilment of the Academy's objects were to come partly as membership fees from members yet to be enrolled, and partly as donations and subscriptions from sympathisers yet to be found.

B.O.L.,L.T. There was also occasional reading of papers on educational topics, followed by discussion by members of the Academy and members of the public. Among those who read papers were Rao Bahadur Dr M. Keshava Pai, M.D.,Sri M. S. Ekambar Rao, B.A ,L.T., Sri S. Mukund Rao, M.A.,L.T. of Mangalore, Sri Ramakrishna Shetty, B A.,L.T. and Sri K. K. Pai, B.Com., the topics discussed being Basic Education, Religious Education, Language Problems in Education and Decentralisation of Education.

On the practical side, the initial educational activities of the Academy consisted in the imparting of a course of training for the employees of the local banks, insurance companies and business offices and also in conducting classes in vocal and instrumental music for children, especially girls.

Soon it was felt that the Academy should have its own views on the reforms needed in all grades of education, before it could undertake any educational enterprise on any scale, big or small. Hence, a committee headed by Khan Saheb Hussain, B.A.,B.L., M. L. A., (now deceased) was appointed to discuss educational reforms and draw up a report embodying the Academy's views. Dr. T. M. A. Pai took an active part in these discussions and contributed greatly to the views embodied in the Hussain Committee Report. It is difficult to estimate the part played by this report in inspiring private agencies to start new high schools in several places around Udipi; and in giving new ideas to educational agencies, private, semi-public and public.

The Academy now entered the field of regular school and collegiate education. As a result, it has sponsored education at all levels—from primary schools like the Manipal and Madi Elementary schools to full-fledged professional Colleges like the Kasturba Medical College and the Manipal Engineering College. The first College to be established was the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College which started as a second-grade Arts College in 1949. Four years later, in 1953, the Kasturba Medical College came into being and four years later still, the Engineering College and the Law College were started.

Altogether the Academy has under its control, today, two elementary schools, a High School, four first-grade Colleges and a Public Library and Reading Room. Detailed reports on the more important of these institutions appear separatetly in this booklet. On the whole, it can be said without fear of appearing boastful, that each of these institutions has

The main objects of the Academy as set forth in its constitution, are to impart training in technical, commercial and any other form of education that may be adopted by the Academy from time to time; to establish, support and manage or conduct schools, colleges and such other institutions as may be decided upon by the Academy; to amalgamate or affiliate any other institution whose objects and interests are directly or indirectly identical with or advance the objects and interests of the Academy; to find out ways and means of solving the unemployment problem, etc. The constitution provides for four categories of members —Life-members, Fellows, Associate Members and Ordinary members— and a Supreme Governing Body of not more than 125 members elected from among the members at the General Body meeting to be held every year. The Supreme Governing Body, in its turn, elects the President, Vice-President, Registrar and not more than 12 members to form the Administrative Committee, in whom the executive authority is vested. It is the Supreme Governing Body that also nominates the Trustees to form the board of management of each of the institutions run by the Academy.

Sri B. L. N. Rai, B.A.,M.L., the then District Munsif of Udipi; Sri D. Noronha, B.A.,B.L., the then District Munsif of Udipi and Sri B. Vaikunta Baliga, B.A.,B.L., then an advocate of Mangalore, have been the successive Presidents of the Academy. Sri V. S. Kudva of Mangalore is the present President. Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the very life and soul of the Academy as well as its founder, has been the first Registrar and is to continue to be so for life or till he voluntarily retires, according to the constitution.

The first activity of the Academy was a drive for members and donors, to which there was good response from the intelligentsia of Udipi and outside places. The membership-rolls have gone on increasing year by year and exceeds 2,000 at present.

The total resources of the Academy now stand at over thirty-four lakhs of Rupees.

On the intellectual side, the first activity of the Academy was the arrangement of annual addresses on educational topics by eminent men interested in education. Among those who have delivered such addresses are Sri A. B. Shetty (then an M. L. A.) Sri Ruthnaswami, M.A., Bar-At-Law (then Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University), Sri B. Vaikunt Baliga, B.A.,B.L., Sri L. H. Prabhu, B.A.,LL.B., and Sri H. Rama Rao, M.A.,

been unique and ideal in its own way. The Manipal High School was one of the first in the District to introduce diversified courses like Engineering and to place a well-equipped work-shop at the disposal of the students. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, situated at an ideal spot outside the town, rose to the stature of a first-class, first-grade College within four years of its inception. The Medical and Engineering Colleges represent an important landmark in the history of professional Colleges in India, in that they are the first of their kind started entirely by a private agency and based on a new principle, viz. that the parents and guardians of students seeking admission to these Colleges must be prepared to bear a substantial share of the financial responsibilities involved. The principle has worked so well that all criticism that appeared at the beginning has been silenced and instances have been found of similar private agencies elsewhere in the country trying to emulate this example.

The Academy has spared no pains to get men of the highest calibre for manning the institutions under its ægis. The Principals and Professors of all the four Colleges are men of long experience and high repute in their several careers. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiya, the then Governor of Madhya Pradesh, in a message to the Academy, summed up the Academy's achievements in this regard when he said: "You have gathered every ripe fruit from the tree of knowledge."

Likewise, each institution is housed in spacious buildings of its own and is equipped with the best possible library, laboratory, sports facilities and hostel accommodation to the students. Further, the Academy felt that its duty and responsibility did not end with the mere establishment of educational institutions. It felt that it had an obligation to help, in some way or other, at least a small section of the poor students studying in these Colleges. Accordingly it instituted the following loan scholarships covering the annual tuition fee and returnable in easy instalment after the students have finished the course. The money when it is returned, goes to the respective College towards building up an endowment.

1. Law College—75 Scholarships
2. M. G. M. College—10 Scholarships
3. Medical College—1 Scholarship
4. Engineering College—1 Scholarship.

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The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College

THE Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College represents the first major achievement of the Academy in the field of higher education.

It was in 1947 that the men at its helm thought of entering the field of collegiate education. With the rapid increase in the number of high schools in and around Udipi, the need for an Arts College had long been felt. The Academy thought that its activities should be extended towards starting at least a second grade Arts College to begin with. The first attempt did not succeed since the Academy's then resources were not ample and since a fairly large sum of money collected for the purpose as donation from the public was not enough to satisfy the Madras University's conditions for affiliation. However, the effort was soon renewed and several individuals as well as Institutions came forward with substantial donation to help carry out the project. Dr. T. M. A. Pai, himself led the way and set the others an example by making a generous contribution of Rs. 50,000/- to the College funds. Various local institutions like the Canara Indusrtial & Banking Syndicate, The Canara Mutual Assurance Co. and The Canara Banking Coporation followed suit and very soon adequate funds were collected for starting a College. In October 1948 an application was made to the University of Madras for the affiliation of an Intermediate College to be started An inspection commission led by Principal R. Krishnamoorthi, appointed by the Madras University visited Udipi in March 1949 and reported favourably. The University granted affiliation in June, and the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College was formally inaugurated on June 27, 1949 by Dr. A.V. Baliga, F.R.C.S., (Eng.) of Bombay.

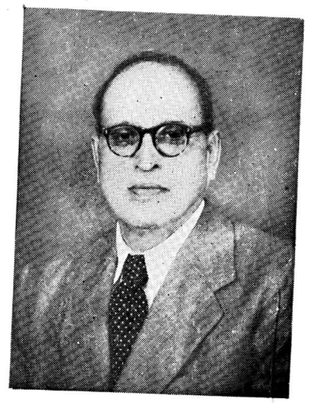
The institution was named after the Father of the Nation whose martyrdom was then fresh in the minds of the people. A resolution of the Academy expressly said that one of the chief aims of the College was "to do whatever possible in the College to commemorate Mahatma Gandhi".

The College was housed temporarily in the building of what is today called the Mahatma Gandhi Basic Elementary School, run by the Udipi Municipality. Another building, adjacent to this and belonging to the

Dr. A. V. Baliga, F.R.C.S.(Eng.), Bombay, laying the foundation-stone of the Hospital Buildings of the Kasturba Medical College at Manipal (21st August, 1954)

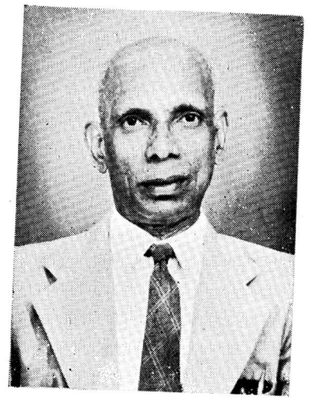
THE HEADS OF THE INSTITUTIONS

Sri H. Sunder Rao, M.A ,
Principal,
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College



Dr. R. P. Koppikar,
M.B.,B.S.,M.S.,F.C.P.S.,
Dean, K. M. C., Manipal

Dr. G. D. Veliath,
M.D.,D.T.M.,(Cal.)
Principal, K. M. C., Mangalore

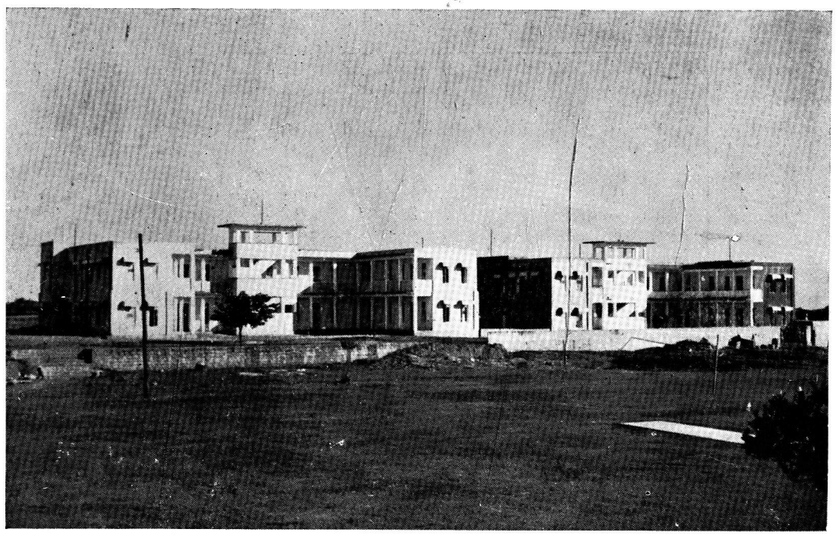


Sri K. B. Krishna Rau,
B.A.,B.E.,M.I.E.,
Principal,
Manipal Engineering College

The Academy is proud that the young men and women who study in these institutions are drawn from practically all corners of the country, and this mixing of people from different parts is itself a liberal education to the youth. This also enables the professional Colleges to bear the stamp of an all-India character.

The Academy gratefully remembers on this occasion the generous co-operation and encouragement received by it from the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Mysore as well as from the Universities of Madras and Karnatak.

With the formation of the New Mysore State, of which this district has now become a part, the Academy bids fair to render a valuable contribution to the educational expansion not only in our district but in the State at large. The Udipi-Sagri-Manipal strip of a three-mile length has become a great centre of higher learning and is humming with new activity. One looks around and sees hundreds of beaming faces of young men and women drawn from several parts of India and in a few cases from outside India too. The Academy is already running institutions offering university education in six faculties—Arts, Science, Commerce, Medicine, Law and Engineering. There is still ample scope for further development of the activities of the Academy. As the Registrar in his welcome address at the inaugural function of the Engineering & Law-Colleges observed, "At the time when the country is making rapid strides towards its goal of achieving the greatest happiness of the greatest number of our people, the task of educational institutions is indeed, great. To serve the nation in its ever-widening spheres of activity, we need young men and women with alert minds, a liberal outlook, and a noble vision—people whose talents and aptitudes are given proper scope for full development. It is this aim that the Academy has throughout pursued, and in this great and difficult task, we look forward to an increasing measure of public good-will and support.....I wish to assure all of you and the general public that those of us who are connected with the Academy and the educational institutions run by it are deeply conscious of the magnitude of the responsibility which rests on us". And so long as there are men like Dr. T. M. A. Pai and his band of associates, endowed with energy, capacity, resourcefulness and vision, to direct the Academy's activities and guide the destinies of the new institutions that may be started by the Academy in future, who can foresee the exact nature of the status that the Academy may ultimately attain?



Kasturba Medical College Hostel Buildings at Manipal

The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi

Victoria Jubilee Union Club, was also made available to serve as the Principal's office, Library and ladies' retiring room. The first Principal of the College was Mr. H. Sunder Rao, M.A. who brought to his task a rich teaching experience of twenty-three years, and who still continues to head the institution ably.

The Academy constituted a separate Registered Trust, called The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College Trust, to manage the affairs of the College in accordance with the conditions of affiliation

The present Trustees are:—

1. Sri K. Padmanabha Pai, B.A. *President*
2. Sri T. A. Pai, B com. *Correspondent & Treasurer*
3. Sri H. Sunder Rao, M.A., *Secretary*
4. Sri Y. Manjayya Shetty, B.A.,B.L., M.L.A.
5. Dr. U. Sunder Ram Pai, M.B.,B.S.
6. Sri A. L. N. Rao, B.A.,B.L.
7. Sri T. Balakrishna Nayar of the Presidency College, *University Representative*

While the College was temporarily housed in the town, the Trust selected a spacious site at Sagri and got it alienated, free of all charges, from the Government of Madras. On this 33-acre ground, construction of buildings commenced in 1950 and the task was completed in 1951. The College thereupon moved into these buildings.

In October 1950, the Trust applied to the University for further affiliation of the College in the Science subjects of the Intermediate course. This was granted and the College offered not only humanities but Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science. A canteen was also constructed in the College premises to provide light refreshments to the staff and students and also midday-lunch to day-students from the town.

In another two years, the need for opening Degree-courses became urgent and the Trust once again applied for affiliation in the B. A. Degree course with Economics as the main subject. This was granted after due inspection by the University, and the College became a first-grade College in June 1953. The new Degree course was declared open by

The laboratories have been fully equipped at a cost of 1.2 lakhs. The library has nearly 11,500 books purchased at a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees. Extensive playgrounds have been provided for both men and women students. Extra-curricular activities form an important feature of life in the College. Tours to different parts of the country have been successfully organised and the Social Service League has been doing fruitful work. Dramatic entertainments has formed a regular feature of all activities. A special publication series in Kannada called the *Navodaya Publications* was started in 1954 and by now has published nearly a dozen booklets on the leading men of letters, English as well as Kannada. The College Magazine, published annually, has won high praise from all quarters. Seminars and Literary Festivals are frequently organised by the various Associations. The Government has sanctioned a platoon of the N. C. C. Senior Division in the College from this year.

Hostel accommodation was provided in rented buildings for about 30 students. New Hostel buildings named "Sri Vadiraja Vidyarthi Mandir" have been put up as a gift from the Swamiji of Sri Sode Muth, supplemented by Government grant. These buildings accommodate over 50 students. The Hostel also supplies midday-meals to hundreds of day students coming from the town and from the suburbs. The rent levied on the residents of the Hostel goes for awarding scholarships in the college in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

What with the far-reaching changes that have taken place in the educational system as well as the administrative map of the country, the College now stands on the threshhold of a major departure in its history. After 8 years of intimate and fruitful association with the hoary University of Madras, it has now gone into the fold of the young Karnatak University. It keenly looks forward to further development and greater achievements under the new University.

The Kasturba Medical College, Manipal

INTRODUCTION

"The thought of the growth and stature of the Kasturba Medical College takes us back to the time when the Academy first adopted on 15—9—1951 the idea to start a Medical College based on a new scheme. The idea was mooted, in fact, in an atmosphere surcharged with the intense conviction of the potential feasibility of the scheme, mixed up with sceptical criticism too. Private initiative in the matter of so colossal a task, except perhaps by a missionary organisation, was something unthinkable at that time. The scheme was thoroughly unconventional. Naturally therefore, there was well-meant advice from several quarters that the Academy ought to desist from this dangerous idea in the interest of safeguarding the fair name of the sponsors and the future of the students of the proposed College".

This extract from a speech of the Registrar delivered in January 1955 brings out very well the many unique features that characterised the establishment of the Kasturba Medical College. The most important among them was the fact that the finances required for the capital expenditure were pooled together through a co-operative scheme of donations to be paid by the parents of the children to be educated in this College. In some ways, this idea evolved from the experience of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College; for, when the Registrar and his associates went about collecting funds for the College, it struck them that it was much better and more reasonable to ask money from those who wanted to educate their children and were prepared to pay for it, than from all and sundry who might not be directly interested in the project. Another feature is that the College is an all-India institution, admitting students from all parts of the country, without distinction of community or province.

The College is putting up the first batch of students for the final M. B., B. S., examination in December next. All the distinguished visitors of the College—official as well as non-official—belonging to the Medical line or otherwise—had nothing but encomiums to offer to the management as well as the staff. Likewise, the equipment and examination results have won all-round praise from the public. Dr. C. S. Patel, president of the Indian Medical Council, who recently inspected the College, felt satisfied

Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty, the then Health Minister of Government of Madras on June 15th.

The next major change in the College came in 1956 with the re-organization of educational courses in the Madras University. The Pre-University course was opened in June 1956 and about 290 students were sent up for the University Examination in April 1957. Meanwhile, the re-organization of States in the country affected this College, along with the others in the district, vitally. The question as to which of the two Universities in the New State these Colleges should join, hung fire for quite a long time, till, finally, the State Government made up its mind to ask the Karnataka University to take over affiliation of the Colleges of the district.

Accordingly, the College is now affiliated to the Karnatak University and new 3-year courses have been opened for B. A., B. Com. and B. Sc. Degrees. Further, a 2-year B.Com. course has been started. However, to reduce the confusion and overlapping that entails a sudden change-over, it has been agreed to retain the syllabus of the Madras University in regard to the 2-year B. A. and B.Com. courses. The College now offers the following courses of study.

I Pre-University—Arts, Science and Commerce Groups.
II B. A. —3-year Degree course.
III B. A. (Special Economics) 2-year Degree course.
II B.Sc. —3-year Degree course leadimg to Maths. main, Chemistry main, Biology main, & Physics main.
II B.Com. —3-year Degree course.
III B.Com. —2-year Degree course. (with Madras Syllabus)

The rapid progress of the College during the brief period of 8 years is indicated below:—

(I) Strength:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
1949—50	79	10	89
1950—51	134	10	144
1951—52	202	—	202
1952—53	310	20	330
1953—54	403	47	450
1954—55	475	49	524
1955—56	522	48	570
1956—57	595	57	652
1957—58	516	51	567

(15)

he Management has built up one of the best Medical Colleges in the try.

But the successful establishment of the College, culminating in this nerited praise from no less a person than the President of the Indian cal Council, was not without a series of initial difficulties which at appeared insurmountable. Several of the subsequent problems too ed impossible of solution. Nevertheless, in the words of Sri B. N. ;, (Now Union Minister for Home Affairs) who visited Manipal as man of the first Inspecting Commission on behalf of the Karnatak ersity to discuss the feasibility of starting this College, " the task is oubt stupendous, but Dr. Madhava Pai is mad after it. Such 'madness' cessary for the success of any venture". It was by this 'madness' of Madhava Pai, the prime mover in this venture and the heart and soul e Academy, and by his untiring efforts and vision, that all difficulties got over and all problems courageously and successfully tackled.

INITIAL DIFFICULTIES

It was acknowledged on all hands that the number of doctors in this ıtry was woefully small when compared with that in other advanced ıtries. Annually, thousands of young students clamouring for seats Iedical Colleges were being refused admission on account of the paucity seats, and the only way to meet the problem was to start more and e Medical Colleges. That being the case, the proposal to start the turba Medical College should have been welcomed by all. But as gs stood, people knew only one way of building up a Medical College that was by exclusive reliance on the Government. Some were ı inclined to believe that no other way was possible or desirable This the greatest of the difficulties the sponsors of the Kasturba Medical lege had to face, as the College was not to be designed on these tradi- ıal lines. Buildings were proposed to be put up and equipment pur- sed year by year as and when required for conducting the classes after affiliation, unlike in other Medical Colleges where buildings and ıipment are an essential pre-requisite for grant of affiliation.

STARTING OF THE COLLEGE

The Supreme Governing Body of the Academy of General Education ich sanctioned this project at its meeting held on 15—9—1951, held

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FUND OF GOODWILL

There was a general misapprehension that ability to pay the donation alone was the criterion by which the authorities of the College were to admit the students and that therefore the ultimate products of this College would be mediocre. A section of the society was also under the wrong impression that the College would benefit only rich students and not the poor. A considerable amount of perseverance and explanation was found necessary to allay the fears and remove the misapprehension. The College, in fact, was entertaining applications only from students who were qualified in all respects as prescribed by the Indian Medical Council and, in point of fact, the majority of candidates were graduates or otherwise highly qualified persons, with a special aptitude and a burning desire to undertake the Medical course. The scheme of receiving fixed donations from the parents was designed only for a period of 10 years or till the completion of the College or earlier if the State or the Central Government came forward with the necessary financial assistance. It is also not to be forgotten that considerable pressure on seats in the Government Medical Colleges was relieved by some of the candidates belonging to the richer classes switching over to this College and the benefit of availability of more seats ultimately went to the poorer students. Moreover, the State Governments concerned have to meet the expenses of students studying in Government Medical Colleges to the extent of about Rs. 10,000 per student for the full M. B., B. S course and therefore it is the poor tax-payer who indirectly finances the education of rich men's sons studying in such colleges. By the rich men being called upon to pay for the medical education of their sons in this College, the Government or the tax-payer is relieved of this burden. The truth eventually dawned on the thinking section of the society and thereafter a fund of goodwill was found forthcoming for the establishment of the Kasturba Medical College, its success and its progress.

Capt. N. Mangesh Rao, M.B.C.M.,F.R.C.S.,F.R.F.P.S.,D.L.O., who was the first Principal of the College and who worked zealously to make the College one of the foremost Medical Colleges in the country, was a source of inspiration to many eminent teaching men to join the staff and to the students to uphold the dignity and prestige of the institution by establishing sound traditions and high standards. He had behind him, a long and fruitful career, both in Government service and in teaching, and had

the following views:

a) It was not proper to rely exclusively on the Government for tackling the problem of Medical education.

b) The principle of co-operation having entered almost every other field of activity, need not be kept out of education. It was, therefore, worthwhile to build up a Medical College on a co-operative basis, in which the people's efforts would be supplemented by Government support and encouragement.

c) Parents were willing to come forward with donations to finance the capital cost during the first 10 years.

d) The scheme being inspired by the highest motive of service and sacrifice, its success would serve as a solution to the problem of professional education in this country.

Accordingly an application was made to the Karnatak University, which had the constitutional jurisdiction to affiliate Colleges in this District, subject to the approval of the Government of Bombay. This was in pursuance of a fervent appeal made by the late Sri B. G. Kher, who in the course of his visit to Udipi as Chief Minister of Bombay, had advised that in the interest of cultural unity among Kannadigas, all future Colleges to come up here should be affiliated to the Karnatak University. Thanks to the sympathetic attitude taken by the first University Commission headed by Sri B. N. Datar and also to the Governments of Bombay and Madras, which readily sanctioned the affiliation, the College became a certainty. The foundation-stone of the first building of the College (Anatomy Block) was laid by the Swamiji of Sri Sode Vadiraj Mutt, on the 10th December, 1952.

Dr. Madhava Pai donated buildings that belonged to him personally and 14 acres of vacant land in Manipal, for the College, to start with. In addition, 32.5 acres of land in Manipal were soon alienated from the Government in favour of the College. Many more buildings sprang up with surprising rapidity, and the College itself was inaugurated on 30th June, 1953 by Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty, then Minister for Health, Government of Madras. The Government of Madras extended the Anatomy Act to the Municipal areas of Udipi and Mangalore to facilitate the supply of unclaimed dead bodies to the College for anatomical study. Thus, the College started functioning.

retired as Professor of Surgery at the Madras Medical College, in 1945. He had been Examiner for several years in the Madras and Andhra Universities and had written several articles embodying his original research-work in surgery. He had also worked as Honorary Consulting Surgeon to the General Hospital, Madras.

Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty who visited the College a year later recorded his impression by stating that the Academy was getting all the modern equipment that was needed for the College and securing the services of well-qualified and experienced men for the teaching staff and that the lead given by this institution in voluntary efforts to spread medical education seemed to be stimulating similar enterprises in other parts of the country.

Within a short period of 15 months after this, a spacious and imposing building for the Physiology Section was declared open on the 30th January 1955, by Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the then Minister for Health, Government of India. Staff quarters, a Maternity Centre and additional hostel blocks were also put up so that the pre-clinical section of the Kasturba Medical College became complete in all respects. In addition, the foundation stone for a 50-Bed Hospital within the College campus at Manipal, was laid by Dr. A. V. Baliga on 21st August, 1954. The ultimate object of this Hospital is to raise the bed-strength to 500 and provide modern hospital facilities to the people of this area. The authorities of Sri Sode Vadiraj Mutt have promissed a donation of Rs. 25,000 for this purpose and there have been promises of donations from others too.

The first batch of students appeared for the First M.B., B.S. Examination in December, 1954. The percentage of passes was 50.5. The Examination was conducted by the Inspectors deputed by the Indian Medical Council. The Inspection Commission that came on behalf of the Karnatak University was satisfied with both the standard of instruction and the adequacy of equipment and other facilities in the College. Recommending recognition of the pre-clinical section, the Commission observed "The Kasturba Medical College is destined to stand on a sound footing and achieve glory in no distant future, under these pioneers, who have been piloting its affairs"

Dr. Koppikar, M. S., F. C. P. S. (BOM.), who has succeeded Capt. N. Mangesh Rao as the Dean of the College and Dr. A. Krishna Rao, M.B., B.S., M.SC., the Vice-Principal, are in charge of the pre-clinical Section now.

Another Medical Exhibition was organised, on a much larger scale, at Mangalore, in April, 1956 and was a greater success than the one at Manipal.

The Student representatives of the College won the proficiency in Group Dancing at the Inter-Collegiate Youth Festival of the Karnatak University in 1955. Sports and games have always formed an integral part of the College curriculum. At the Inter-Collegiate Sports held at Kumta, in 1953—54, the College team won the Badminton Doubles Championship. Mr. S. C. Kittur, a student of this College, was made captain of the University Cricket team in 1954—55. In 1955—56, the College team won the tennis championship at the Inter-Collegiate Sports held at Bagalkot.

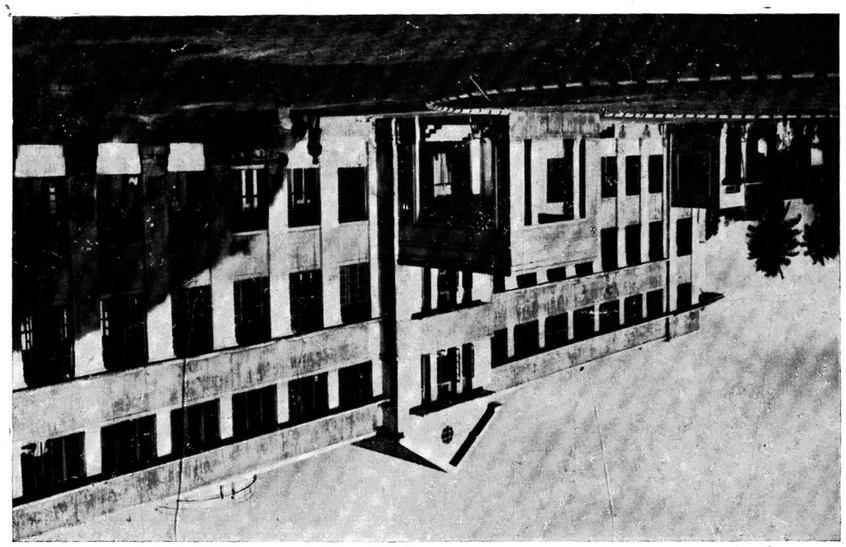
MANAGEMENT

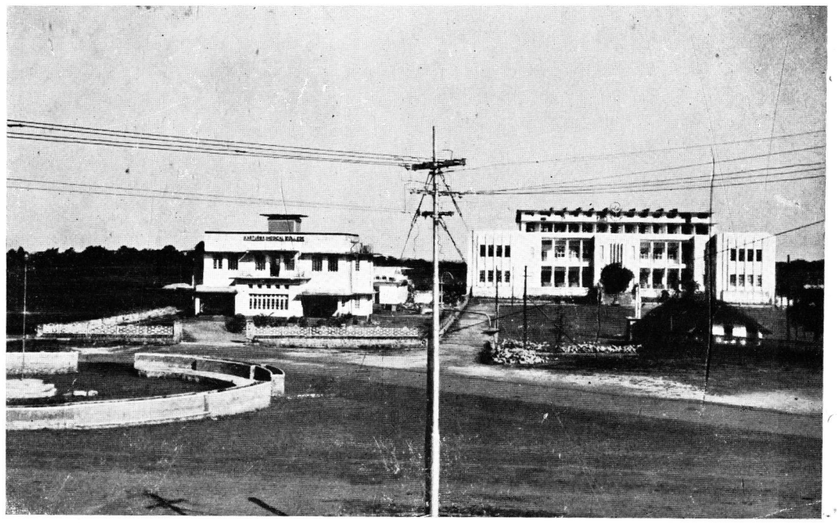
The College is managed by a Trust, consisting of Dr. S. R. Pai, (President) Dr. T. M. A. Pai, Dr. K. L. Aithala, Dr. U. P. Mallya, Sri D. C. Pavte, Vice-Chancellor of the Karnatak University, The District Medical Officer of the South Kanara representing the Government of Mysore. Internal matters of administration, maintenance of discipline etc. in the College are looked after by the Dean, the Principal and the Vice-Principal.

THE FUTURE

Steps are being taken to introduce the post-graduate course in Anatomy at the earlist and in Physiology next. There is also an ultimate possibility of converting the split college into an integrated one by providing a pre-clinical section in Mangalore and clinical facilities at Manipal or Udipi, in which case it would be easily possible to have two full-fledged Medical Colleges, one at Manipal and another at Mangalore.

Government Head quarters Hospital, Mangalore





A general view of the Kasturba Medical College at Manipal

(21)

THE CLINICAL SECTION

The Clinical Section of the College was inaugurated at Mangalore on 18th January, 1955 by Wrangler D. C. Pavte, M.A. (Cantab), Vice-Chancellor of the Karnatak University. The "Popular Building" was taken on a lease for conducting the classes. The Government Wenlock Hospital, which has been upgraded to provide the necessary bed-strength and clinical facilities and the Lady Goschen Hospital for Women and Children, which was converted into a purely Maternity and Gynæcology Hospital, were allowed by the Government of Madras to be used for the clinical purposes of the College. Hostels for students also were put up. To provide additional accommodation for this section, a site with buildings very near the Headquarters Hospital was purchased by the College and was occupied after suitable remodelling. Dr. G. D. Veliath M.D., D.T M.(CAL.), Principal of the College, is in charge of the Clinical Section and he is assisted by a galaxy of eminent physicians, surgeons and specialists of repute and long standing experience in teaching.

The first batch of students appeared for the Second M.B ,B.S. Examination in May, 1956. This batch will also appear for the final M.B.,B.S. in December, 1957. The results in all the University Examinations at which outside Examiners were appointed and most rigorous tests were applied, have been throughout creditable.

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

The Medical Exhibition conducted at Manipal from 13th to 16th August, 1955 was the first of its kind in these parts of the district. Over 10,000 people visited this exhibition and the whole area buzzed with life and activity during those four days. The money that was collected as entrance fee was donated to the Free Dispensary conducted at the Maternity Centre.

A Rural Medical Service Wing was opened at Gurpur by the students and staff of the Mangalore Section, in September 1955. Every Sunday, a group of students and Doctors go to this village and render modern medical aid to the rural population. The College has provided medical personnel to run the maternity centre at Manipal, opened on 19—6—1955. This centre has provision for 12 beds for in-patients and also for a free dispensary.